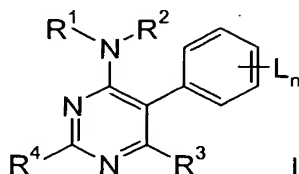


IAP20 Rec'd TOPTO 10 JAN 2006

2-Substituted pyrimidines

Description

5 The invention relates to 2-substituted pyrimidines of the formula I



in which the index and the substituents are as defined below:

10 n is an integer from 1 to 5;

L is halogen, cyano, cyanato (OCN), C₁-C₈-alkyl, C₂-C₈-alkenyl, C₂-C₈-alkynyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₂-C₈-alkenyloxy, C₂-C₈-alkynyloxy, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₄-C₆-cycloalkenyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyloxy, C₄-C₆-cycloalkenyloxy, nitro, -C(=O)-A, -C(=O)-O-A, -C(=O)-N(A')A, C(A')(=N-OA), N(A')A, N(A')-C(=O)-A, N(A'')-C(=O)-N(A')A, S(=O)_m-A, S(=O)_m-O-A or S(=O)_m-N(A')A,

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m is 0, 1 or 2;

20 A, A', A'' independently of one another are hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-alkynyl, C₃-C₈-cycloalkyl, C₃-C₈-cycloalkenyl, phenyl, where the organic radicals may be partially or fully halogenated or may be substituted by nitro, cyanato, cyano or C₁-C₄-alkoxy; or A and A' together with the atoms to which they are attached are a five- or six-membered saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle which contains one to four heteroatoms from the group consisting of O, N and S;

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30 where the aliphatic groups of the radical definitions of L for their part may be partially or fully halogenated or may carry one to four groups R^u;

R^u is cyano, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₂-C₈-alkenyloxy, C₂-C₈-alkynyloxy, C₄-C₆-cycloalkenyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyloxy, C₄-C₆-cycloalkenyloxy, -C(=O)-A, -C(=O)-O-A, -C(=O)-N(A')A, C(A')(=N-OA), N(A')A, N(A')-C(=O)-A, N(A'')-C(=O)-N(A')A, S(=O)_m-A, S(=O)_m-O-A or S(=O)_m-N(A')A;

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R^1, R^2 independently of one another are C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkynyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 -halocycloalkyl, where the aliphatic groups of the radical definitions of R^1 and R^2 for their part may be partially or fully halogenated or may carry one to four groups R^v :

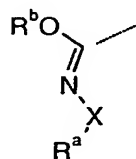
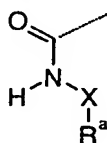
R^v is cyano, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_4 - C_6 -cycloalkenyl, hydroxyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, C_2 - C_8 -alkenyloxy, C_2 - C_8 -alkynyloxy, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyloxy, C_4 - C_6 -cycloalkenyloxy, C_1 - C_6 -alkylthio, $-C(=O)-A$, $-C(=O)-O-A$, $-C(=O)-N(A')A$, $C(A')(=N-OA)$, $N(A')A$, $N(A')-C(=O)-A$, $N(A'')-C(=O)-N(A')A$, $S(=O)_m-A$, or $S(=O)_m-O-A$ or $S(=O)_m-N(A')A$ or phenyl, where the phenyl moiety may carry one to three radicals selected from the group consisting of: halogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkynyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, cyano, nitro, $-C(=O)-A$, $-C(=O)-O-A$, $-C(=O)-N(A')A$, $C(A')(=N-OA)$, $N(A')A$;

R^2 may additionally be hydrogen;

R^1 and R^2 may also, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, form a saturated or unsaturated five- or six-membered ring which may be interrupted by an ether ($-O-$), carbonyl ($C=O$), thio ($-S-$), sulfoxyl ($-S[=O]-$) or sulfenyl ($-SO_2-$) or a further amino ($-N(R^a)$) group, where R^a is hydrogen or C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, and/or may contain one or more substituents from the group consisting of halogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl and oxy- C_1 - C_3 -alkyleneoxy;

R^3 is halogen, cyano, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_2 - C_4 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_4 -alkynyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy, C_3 - C_4 -alkenyloxy, C_3 - C_4 -alkynyloxy, C_1 - C_6 -alkylthio, di-(C_1 - C_6 -alkyl)amino or C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino, where the alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl radicals of R^3 may be substituted by halogen, cyano, nitro, C_1 - C_2 -alkoxy or C_1 - C_4 -alkoxycarbonyl;

R^4 corresponds to one of the formulae



where

X is a direct bond, $-(C=O)-$, $-(C=O)-NH-$, $-(C=O)-O-$, $-O-$, $-NR^c$, $-CH_2O-$, $(C=O)-$, $-C=C-(C=O)-$, where in each case the left atom of the bridge is attached to the nitrogen atom;

R^a is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkynyl or benzyl;

R^b is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl or C_2 - C_6 -alkynyl;

R^c is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkynyl, benzyl or C_1 - C_6 -acyl, where the aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic groups of the radical definitions of R^a , R^b and/or R^c for their part may carry one to four groups R^w :

R^w is halogen, cyano, OR^x , NHR^x , SR^x , C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkynyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_4 -alkoxycarbonyl, C_1 - C_4 -acylamino, [1,3]dioxolane- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, [1,3]dioxane- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, where

R^x is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_8 -alkynyl or benzyl.

Moreover, the invention relates to a process for preparing these compounds, to compositions comprising 2-pyrimidines and to their use for controlling phytopathogenic harmful fungi.

Fungicidal pyrimidines carrying a cyanamino substituent in the 2-position are known from WO-A 01/96314. Furthermore, fungicidal 2-pyrimidyl-N-methoxyamidines are known from WO-A 03/43993.

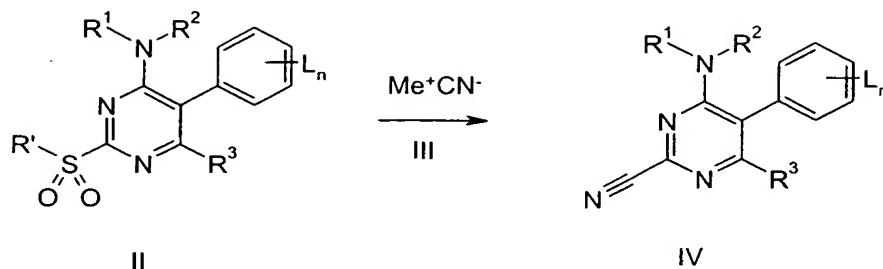
However, in many cases the activity of the abovementioned pyrimidines is unsatisfactory. It is an object of the present invention to provide compounds having improved activity.

We have found that this object is achieved by the pyrimidines of the formula I defined at the outset. Moreover, we have found processes for their preparation and compositions comprising them for controlling harmful fungi.

The compounds I can be obtained by different routes.

1) It is possible, for example, to use sulfones of the formula II whose preparation is described in detail in WO-A 02/074753 or DE 10156279.9 as starting materials. Reaction of the sulfones II with metal cyanides III (Me^+CN^-) yields the nitriles IV. Metal cyanides are to be understood as meaning primarily alkali metal cyanides or alkaline earth metal cyanides or else covalent cyanides, such as tin tetracyanide.

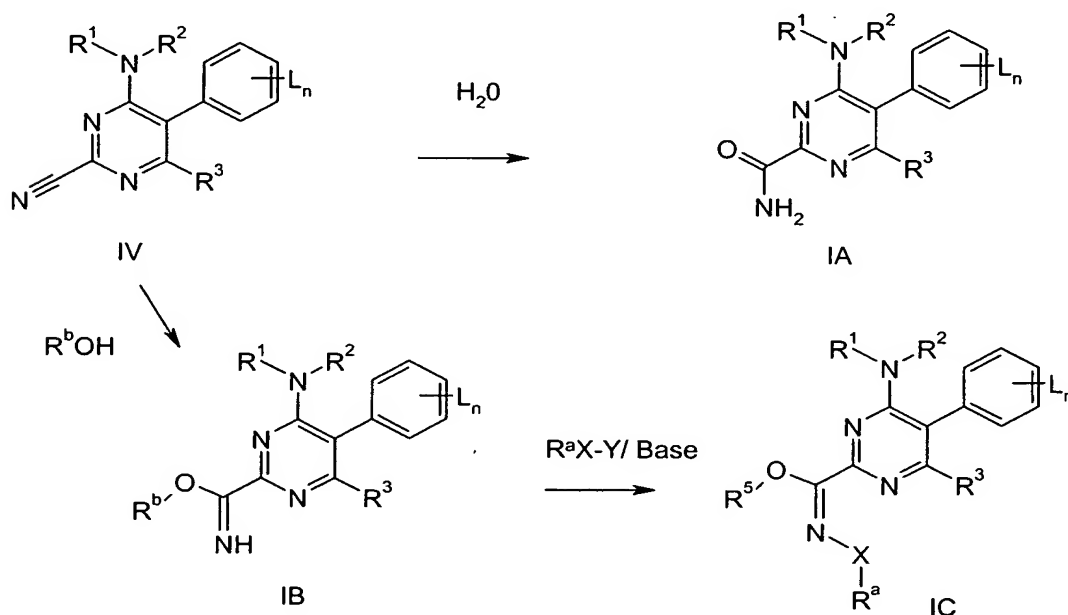
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The exchange of the sulfonate group for the nitrile group is carried out by methods known from the literature, as described, for example, in WO-A 03/043993.

5 The further synthesis can be carried out as shown in Scheme 1:

Scheme 1:



- 10 The nitrile compound IV can be hydrolyzed to the amide IA under acidic or, preferably, basic conditions. The hydrolysis is carried out, for example, under the conditions described by Katritzky et al. in *Synthesis* 1989, pp. 949-950 (hydrogen peroxide, base, polar aprotic solvent). Hydrolyses of nitriles to amides under acidic conditions are described in *Comprehensive Organic Chemistry*, Vol 2, Sutherland, I.O. Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1979, p. 964.
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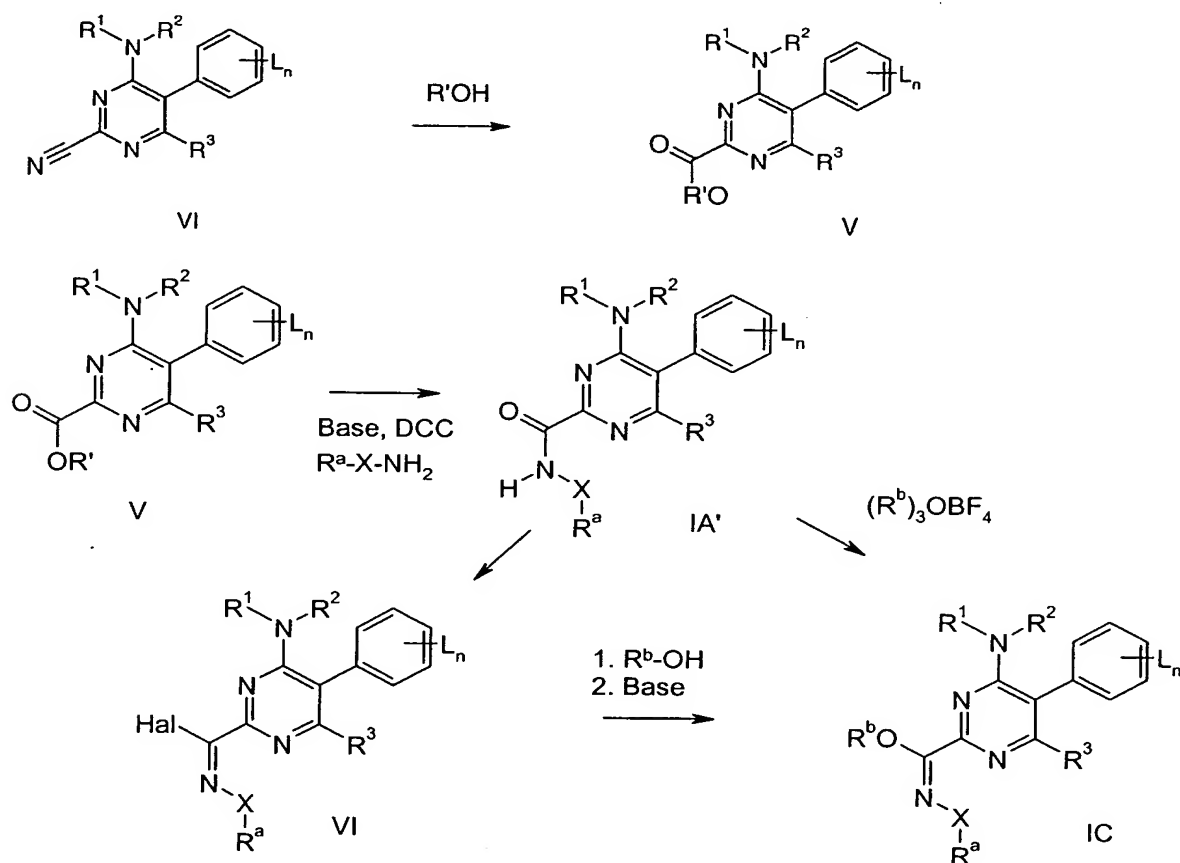
Alternatively, the Pinner adduct, which is generated when in general hydrochloric acid forms an adduct with nitrile IV, can be reacted with an alcohol of the formula R^bOH , where R^b is as defined above, to give the imino ether of the formula IB. The alkylation

with R^aX-Y , where R^a and the bridge X are as defined above and y is a leaving group such as halide, sulfate or sulfonate, gives compounds of type IC.

- 5 The alkylation with R^a-Y starting with compound IB or the nitrile IV can also be carried out using Meerwein salts of the formula $(R^a)_3OBF_4$ analogously to the procedures given in Synth. Commun., 1983, 13, p. 753 or Helv. Chim. Acta, 1986, 69, p. 1224. This affords compounds I in which X is a direct bond.

- 10 An alternative synthesis of the compounds IA according to the invention is shown in Scheme 2.

Scheme 2:



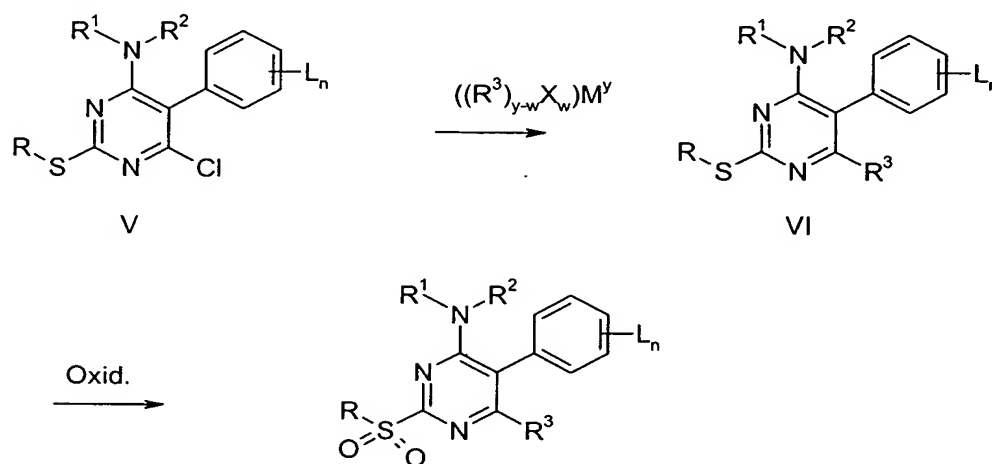
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- The synthesis, shown in Scheme 2, of the compounds IA' and IC in turn uses nitrile IV as starting material. The nitrile IV can preferably be prepared under acidic conditions in the presence of alcohols of the formula $R'OH$, where R' is C_1-C_8 -alkyl, C_2-C_8 -alkenyl, C_2-C_8 -alkynyl or C_3-C_6 -cycloalkyl, where the radicals alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl may be partially or fully halogenated and may carry one to three groups R^y . The reaction of V with amines to give the amides IA' can be carried out as described in Org.Lett., 2001,
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Vol 3, p. 1053-56 or in J.Org.Chem., 2000, Vol 85, p. 8415-20. The subsequent reaction with Meerwein salts of the formula $(R^b)_3OBF_4$ analogously to the procedures given in Synth. Commun., 1983, 13, p. 753 or Helv. Chim. Acta, 1986, 69, p. 1224 yields the compounds of the formula IC according to the invention. The imine halides of the formula VI where Hal is halogen and in particular chlorine or bromine can be obtained analogously to Synthesis, 1991, Vol 9, p. 750-752. In an Appel reaction using, for example, carbon tetrabromide and triphenylphosphine, the corresponding bromine compounds are prepared. The latter can finally be reacted with alcohols of the formula R^bOH and base to give the compounds IC according to the invention.

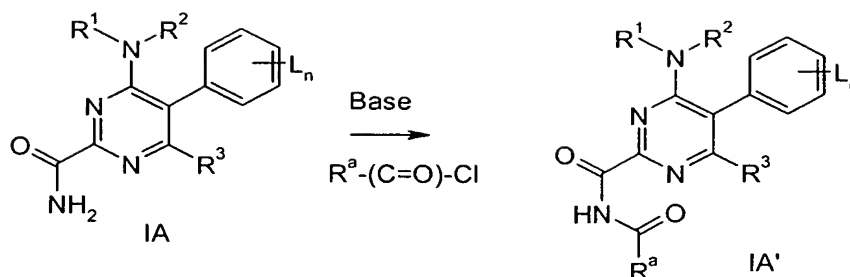
The radical R^3 (in particular alkyl) in the 6-position on the pyrimidine ring can be introduced by reaction with transition metal catalysis, such as Ni or Pd catalysis. In some cases it may be advisable to change the order and to introduce the substituent R^3 prior to the substituent NR^1R^2 .

Scheme 3:



In the formula $(R^3)_{y-w}X_w-M^y$, M is a metal ion of valency Y, such as, for example, B, Zn, Mg, Cu or Sn, X is chlorine, bromine, iodine or hydroxy, R^3 is preferably C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and w is a number from 0 to 3. This reaction can be carried out, for example, analogously to the following methods: J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1 (1994), 1187, *ibid.* 1 (1996), 2345; WO-A 99/41255; Aust. J. Chem. vol. 43 (1990), 733; J. Org. Chem. vol. 43 (1978), 358; J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun. (1979), 866; Tetrahedron Lett. vol. 34 (1993), 8267; *ibid.* vol. 33 (1992), 413.

The substituent R^a in formula IA' can also be introduced as shown in Scheme 4.



Here, the compounds of the formula IA are initially converted with the aid of strong bases into the anion and then reacted with the corresponding acid chlorides to give IA' (see J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans I, 1995, p. 3043). This gives compounds in which X is a C=O bridge. Bases suitable for preparing the anion are, for example, sodium amide and sodium hydride.

What was said above refers in particular to the preparation of compounds in which R³ is an alkyl group. If R³ is a cyano group or an alkoxy substituent, the radical R³ can be introduced by reaction with alkali metal cyanides and alkali metal alkoxides, respectively.

In the definitions of the symbols given in the formulae above, collective terms were used which are generally representative for the following substituents:

halogen: fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine;

alkyl and the alkyl moieties of, for example, alkoxy, alkylamino, alkoxycarbonyl: saturated straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon radicals having 1 to 4, 6 or 8 carbon atoms, for example C₁-C₆-alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, 1-methylethyl, butyl, 1-methylpropyl, 2-methylpropyl, 1,1-dimethylethyl, pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, 1-ethylpropyl, hexyl, 1,1-dimethylpropyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, 1-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 4-methylpentyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1-ethylbutyl, 2-ethylbutyl, 1,1,2-trimethylpropyl, 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl, 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl and 1-ethyl-2-methylpropyl;

haloalkyl: straight-chain or branched alkyl groups having 1 to 8 carbon atoms (as mentioned above), where in these groups some or all of the hydrogen atoms may be replaced by halogen atoms as mentioned above, for example C₁-C₂-haloalkyl, such as chloromethyl, bromomethyl, dichloromethyl, trichloromethyl, fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, chlorofluoromethyl, dichlorofluoromethyl, chlorodifluoromethyl, 1-chloroethyl, 1-bromoethyl, 1-fluoroethyl, 2-fluoroethyl, 2,2-

difluoroethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 2-chloro-2-fluoroethyl, 2-chloro-2,2-difluoroethyl, 2,2-dichloro-2-fluoroethyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethyl, pentafluoroethyl or 1,1,1-trifluoroprop-2-yl;

alkenyl: unsaturated straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon radicals having 2 to 4, 6 or 8 carbon atoms and a double bond in any position, for example C₂-C₆-alkenyl, such as ethenyl, 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl, 1-methylethenyl, 1-butenyl, 2-butenyl, 3-butenyl, 1-methyl-1-propenyl, 2-methyl-1-propenyl, 1-methyl-2-propenyl, 2-methyl-2-propenyl, 1-pentenyl, 2-pentenyl, 3-pentenyl, 4-pentenyl, 1-methyl-1-butenyl, 2-methyl-1-butenyl, 3-methyl-1-butenyl, 1-methyl-2-butenyl, 2-methyl-2-butenyl, 3-methyl-2-butenyl, 1-methyl-3-butenyl, 2-methyl-3-butenyl, 3-methyl-3-butenyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-propenyl, 1,2-dimethyl-1-propenyl, 1,2-dimethyl-2-propenyl, 1-ethyl-1-propenyl, 1-ethyl-2-propenyl, 1-hexenyl, 2-hexenyl, 3-hexenyl, 4-hexenyl, 5-hexenyl, 1-methyl-1-pentenyl, 2-methyl-1-pentenyl, 3-methyl-1-pentenyl, 4-methyl-1-pentenyl, 1-methyl-2-pentenyl, 2-methyl-2-pentenyl, 3-methyl-2-pentenyl, 4-methyl-2-pentenyl, 1-methyl-3-pentenyl, 2-methyl-3-pentenyl, 3-methyl-3-pentenyl, 4-methyl-3-pentenyl, 1-methyl-4-pentenyl, 2-methyl-4-pentenyl, 3-methyl-4-pentenyl, 4-methyl-4-pentenyl, 1,1-dimethyl-2-butenyl, 1,1-dimethyl-3-butenyl, 1,2-dimethyl-1-butenyl, 1,2-dimethyl-2-butenyl, 1,2-dimethyl-3-butenyl, 1,3-dimethyl-1-butenyl, 1,3-dimethyl-2-butenyl, 1,3-dimethyl-3-butenyl, 2,2-dimethyl-3-butenyl, 2,3-dimethyl-1-butenyl, 2,3-dimethyl-2-butenyl, 2,3-dimethyl-3-butenyl, 3,3-dimethyl-1-butenyl, 3,3-dimethyl-2-butenyl, 1-ethyl-1-butenyl, 1-ethyl-2-butenyl, 1-ethyl-3-butenyl, 2-ethyl-1-butenyl, 2-ethyl-2-butenyl, 2-ethyl-3-butenyl, 1,1,2-trimethyl-2-propenyl, 1-ethyl-1-methyl-2-propenyl, 1-ethyl-2-methyl-1-propenyl and 1-ethyl-2-methyl-2-propenyl;

alkadienyl: unsaturated straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon radicals having 4 or 6 carbon atoms and two double bonds in any position;

haloalkenyl: unsaturated straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon radicals having 2 to 6 carbon atoms and a double bond in any position (as mentioned above), where in these groups some or all of the hydrogen atoms may be replaced by halogen atoms as mentioned above, in particular by fluorine, chlorine and bromine;

alkynyl: straight-chain or branched hydrocarbon groups having 2 to 8 carbon atoms and a triple bond in any position, for example C₂-C₆-alkynyl, such as ethynyl, 1-propynyl, 2-propynyl, 1-butyne, 2-butyne, 3-butyne, 1-methyl-2-propynyl, 1-pentyne, 2-pentyne, 3-pentyne, 4-pentyne, 1-methyl-2-butyne, 1-methyl-3-butyne, 2-methyl-3-butyne, 3-methyl-1-butyne, 1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl, 1-ethyl-2-propynyl, 1-hexynyl, 2-hexynyl, 3-hexynyl, 4-hexynyl, 5-hexynyl, 1-methyl-2-pentyne, 1-methyl-3-pentyne, 1-methyl-4-pentyne, 2-methyl-3-pentyne, 2-methyl-4-pentyne, 3-methyl-1-pentyne, 3-methyl-4-pentyne, 4-methyl-1-pentyne, 4-methyl-2-pentyne, 1,1-dimethyl-2-butyne,

1,1-dimethyl-3-butynyl, 1,2-dimethyl-3-butynyl, 2,2-dimethyl-3-butynyl, 3,3-dimethyl-1-butynyl, 1-ethyl-2-butynyl, 1-ethyl-3-butynyl, 2-ethyl-3-butynyl and 1-ethyl-1-methyl-2-propynyl;

- 5 **cycloalkyl:** mono- or bicyclic saturated hydrocarbon groups having 3 to 6 carbon ring members, for example C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl;

- 10 five- or six-membered saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle which contains one to four heteroatoms from the group consisting of O, N and S:

- **5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl** which contains one to three nitrogen atoms and/or one oxygen or sulfur atom or one or two oxygen and/or sulfur atoms, for example 2-tetrahydrofuranyl, 3-tetrahydrofuranyl, 2-tetrahydrothienyl, 3-tetrahydrothienyl, 2-pyrrolidinyl, 3-pyrrolidinyl, 3-isoxazolidinyl, 4-isoxazolidinyl, 5-isoxazolidinyl, 3-isothiazolidinyl, 4-isothiazolidinyl, 5-isothiazolidinyl, 3-pyrazolidinyl, 4-pyrazolidinyl, 5-pyrazolidinyl, 2-oxazolidinyl, 4-oxazolidinyl, 5-oxazolidinyl, 2-thiazolidinyl, 4-thiazolidinyl, 5-thiazolidinyl, 2-imidazolidinyl, 4-imidazolidinyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolidin-3-yl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolidin-5-yl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolidin-3-yl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolidin-5-yl, 1,2,4-triazolidin-3-yl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolidin-2-yl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolidin-2-yl, 1,3,4-triazolidin-2-yl, 2,3-dihydrofur-2-yl, 2,3-dihydrofur-3-yl, 2,4-dihydrofur-2-yl, 2,4-dihydrofur-3-yl, 2,3-dihydrothien-2-yl, 2,3-dihydrothien-3-yl, 2,4-dihydrothien-2-yl, 2,4-dihydrothien-3-yl, 2-pyrrolin-2-yl, 2-pyrrolin-3-yl, 3-pyrrolin-2-yl, 3-pyrrolin-3-yl, 2-isoxazolin-3-yl, 3-isoxazolin-3-yl, 4-isoxazolin-3-yl, 2-isoxazolin-4-yl, 3-isoxazolin-4-yl, 4-isoxazolin-4-yl, 2-isoxazolin-5-yl, 3-isoxazolin-5-yl, 4-isoxazolin-5-yl, 2-isothiazolin-3-yl, 3-isothiazolin-3-yl, 4-isothiazolin-3-yl, 2-isothiazolin-4-yl, 3-isothiazolin-4-yl, 4-isothiazolin-4-yl, 2-isothiazolin-5-yl, 3-isothiazolin-5-yl, 4-isothiazolin-5-yl, 2,3-dihydropyrazol-1-yl, 2,3-dihydropyrazol-2-yl, 2,3-dihydropyrazol-3-yl, 2,3-dihydropyrazol-4-yl, 2,3-dihydropyrazol-5-yl, 3,4-dihydropyrazol-1-yl, 3,4-dihydropyrazol-3-yl, 3,4-dihydropyrazol-4-yl, 3,4-dihydropyrazol-5-yl, 4,5-dihydropyrazol-1-yl, 4,5-dihydropyrazol-3-yl, 4,5-dihydropyrazol-4-yl, 4,5-dihydropyrazol-5-yl, 2,3-dihydrooxazol-2-yl, 2,3-dihydrooxazol-3-yl, 2,3-dihydrooxazol-4-yl, 2,3-dihydrooxazol-5-yl, 3,4-dihydrooxazol-2-yl, 3,4-dihydrooxazol-3-yl, 3,4-dihydrooxazol-4-yl, 3,4-dihydrooxazol-5-yl, 3,4-dihydrooxazol-2-yl, 3,4-dihydrooxazol-3-yl, 3,4-dihydrooxazol-4-yl, 2-piperidinyl, 3-piperidinyl, 4-piperidinyl, 1,3-dioxan-5-yl, 2-tetrahydropyranyl, 4-tetrahydropyranyl, 2-tetrahydrothienyl, 3-hexahydropyridazinyl, 4-hexahydropyridazinyl, 2-hexahydropyrimidinyl, 4-hexahydropyrimidinyl, 5-

hexahydropyrimidinyl, 2-piperazinyl, 1,3,5-hexahydrotriazin-2-yl and 1,2,4-hexahydrotriazin-3-yl;

- 5 - **5-membered heteroaryl** which contains one to four nitrogen atoms or one to three nitrogen atoms and one sulfur or oxygen atom: 5-membered heteroaryl groups which, in addition to carbon atoms, may contain one to four nitrogen atoms or one to three nitrogen atoms and one sulfur or oxygen atom as ring members, for example 2-furyl, 3-furyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-pyrrolyl, 3-pyrrolyl, 3-isoxazolyl, 4-isoxazolyl, 5-isoxazolyl, 3-isothiazolyl, 4-isothiazolyl, 5-isothiazolyl, 10 3-pyrazolyl, 4-pyrazolyl, 5-pyrazolyl, 2-oxazolyl, 4-oxazolyl, 5-oxazolyl, 2-thiazolyl, 4-thiazolyl, 5-thiazolyl, 2-imidazolyl, 4-imidazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl, 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl, 1,2,4-thiadiazol-3-yl, 1,2,4-thiadiazol-5-yl, 1,2,4-triazol-3-yl, 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl, 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl and 1,3,4-triazol-2-yl;
- 15 - **6-membered heteroaryl** which contains one to three or one to four nitrogen atoms: 6-membered heteroaryl groups which, in addition to carbon atoms, may contain one to three and one to four nitrogen atoms, respectively, as ring members, for example 2-pyridinyl, 3-pyridinyl, 4-pyridinyl, 3-pyridazinyl, 4-pyridazinyl, 2-pyrimidinyl, 4-pyrimidinyl, 5-pyrimidinyl, 2-pyrazinyl, 1,3,5-triazin-2-yl and 1,2,4-triazin-3-yl;
- 20 - a ring system which, if appropriate, is formed by R¹ and R² or by A and A' together with the nitrogen to which they are attached: pyrrolidine, morpholine, piperidine or tetrahydropyrazole.

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The scope of the present invention includes the (R) and (S) isomers and the racemates of compounds of the formula I having chiral centers.

Hereinbelow, the embodiments of the invention are described in more detail.

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With a view to the intended use of the pyrimidines of the formula I, particular preference is given to the following meanings of the substituents, in each case on their own or in combination:

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Preference is given to compounds I in which R¹ is C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-alkynyl or C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl and R² is hydrogen.

Especially preferred are compounds I in which R¹ is C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl or C₁-C₆-haloalkyl branched in the α-position.

40

In addition, preference is given to compounds I in which R^1 is C_1 - C_4 -haloalkyl and R^2 is hydrogen.

- Moreover, preference is given to compounds I in which R^1 and R^2 together with the nitrogen to which they are attached form a five- or six-membered ring which may be interrupted by an oxygen atom and may carry one or two C_1 - C_6 -alkyl substituents.

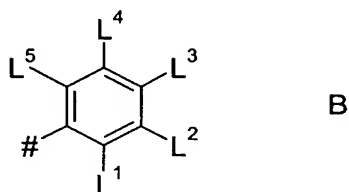
- Especially preferred are groups NR^1R^2 such as – in particular in the α -position – methylated pyrrolidines or piperidines. Preference is furthermore given to 4-methylpiperidine.

Especially preferred are pyrimidines I in which the substituents L^1 to L^5 are as defined below:

- L is halogen, cyano, C_1 - C_8 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, $-C(=O)-O-A$, $-C(=O)-N(A')A$,

A, A', A'' independently of one another are hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkynyl.

- Moreover, preference is given to pyrimidines I where the phenyl group substituted by L_n is the group B



where # is the point of attachment to the pyrimidine skeleton and

- L^1 is fluorine, chlorine, CH_3 or CF_3 ;
 L^2, L^4 independently of one another are hydrogen, CH_3 or fluorine;
 L^3 is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyano, CH_3 , SCH_3 , OCH_3 , SO_2CH_3 , $CO-NH_2$, $CO-NHCH_3$, $CO-NHC_2H_5$, $CO-N(CH_3)_2$, $NH-C(=O)CH_3$, $N(CH_3)-C(=O)CH_3$ or $COOCH_3$ and
 L^5 is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or CH_3 .

Particular preference is also given to compounds I in which R^3 is C_1 - C_4 -alkyl which may be substituted by halogen.

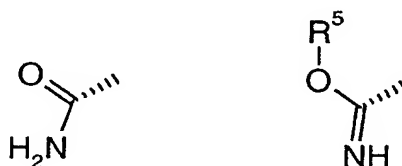
- Moreover, particular preference is given to compounds I in which R^3 is halogen, cyano, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy.

Especially preferred are compounds I in which R^3 is methyl, cyano, methoxy or in particular chlorine.

- 5 Suitable with a view to their fungicidal action are pyrimidines of the formula I in which R^4 is

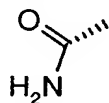


Preference is furthermore given to pyrimidines of the formula I in which R^4 is

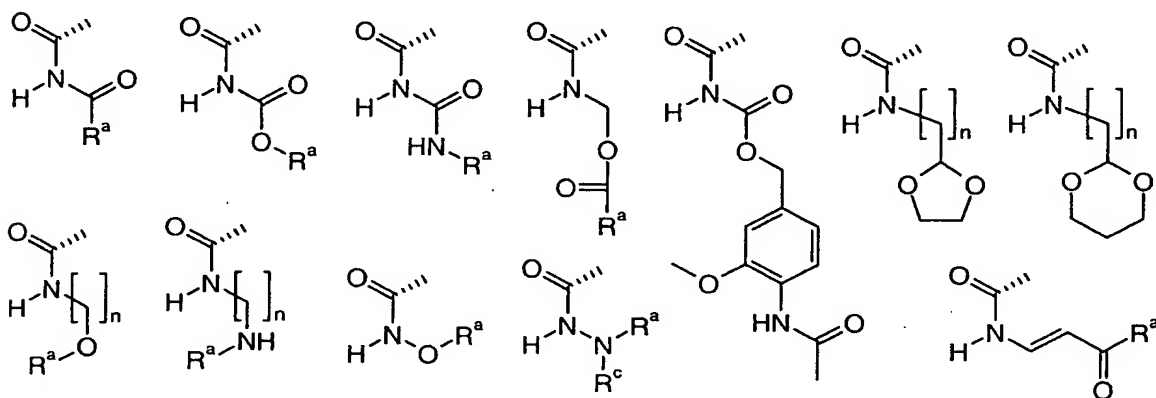


10

Especially preferred are pyrimidines of the formula I in which R^4 is



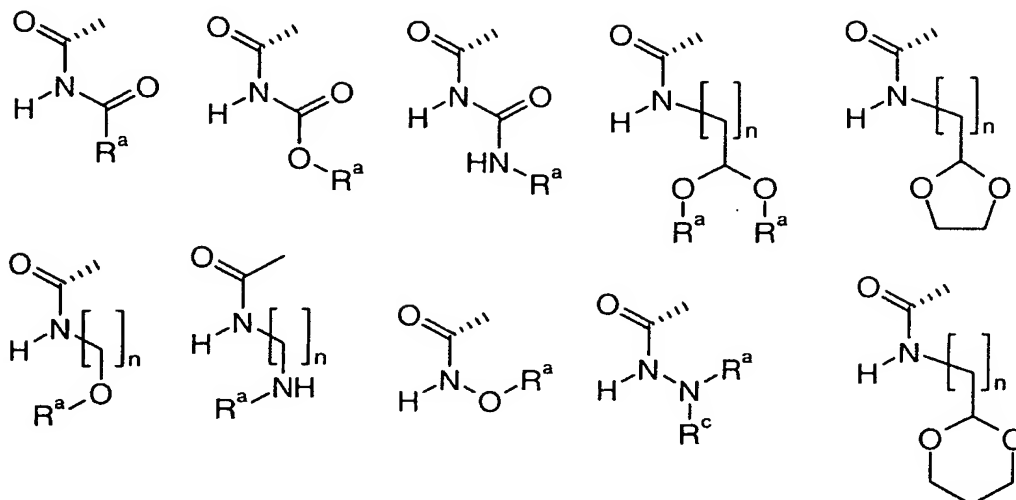
- 15 Finally, R^4 may preferably have the following meanings which may also be interpreted as definitions of prodrug radicals (see Medicinal Research Reviews 2003, 23, 763 – 793, or J. of Pharmaceutical Sciences 1997, 86, 765-767):



The index n in the alkenylene radicals of the above formulae is an integer from 1 to 3.

- 20 Especially preferred are the following radical definitions R^4 :

13



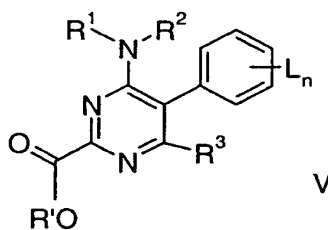
The bridge X is preferably a direct bond or $-(C=O)-$.

- 5 The substituent R^a is preferably hydrogen, methyl, benzyl, trifluoromethyl, allyl, propargyl or methoxymethyl and particularly preferably hydrogen.

The substituent R^b is preferably hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl or C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl and particularly preferably: methyl, allyl or propargyl.

- 10 The substituent R^c is preferably hydrogen or methyl.

The esters of the formula V



15

are both interesting intermediates and excellent fungicidally active compounds.

The preferences in the definitions of L_n and R^1 to R^3 mentioned above apply correspondingly to the esters of the formula V.

20

R' is in particular a C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical, especially preferably an isopropyl radical.

However, R' may also have the meanings allyl, propargyl, benzyl, aminoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl or haloalkyl.

- In particular with a view to their use, preference is given to compounds I and V compiled in the tables below. Moreover, the groups mentioned for a substituent in the tables are per se, independently of the combination in which they are mentioned, a particularly preferred embodiment of the substituent in question.

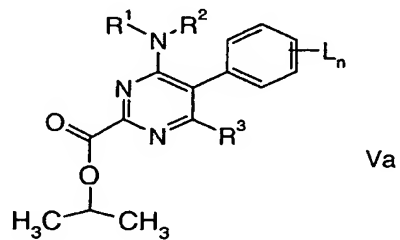
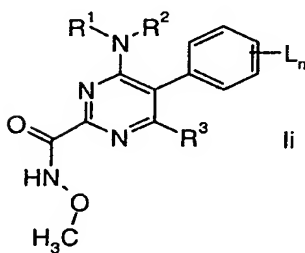
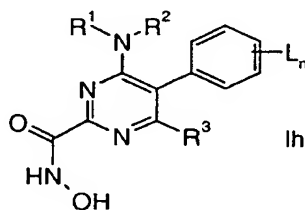
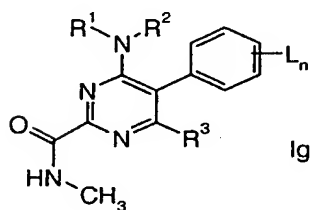
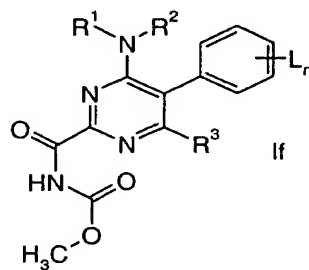
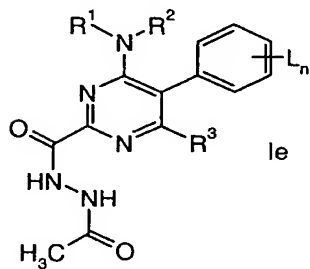
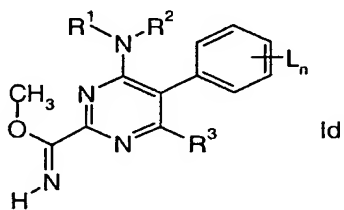
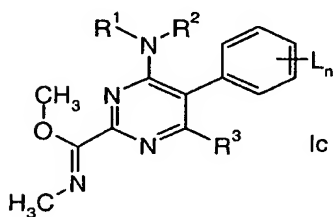
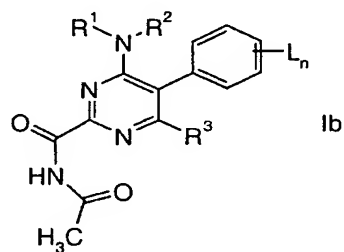
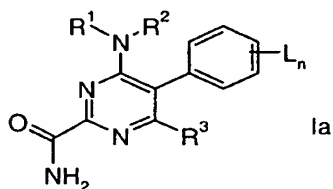


Table 1

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro-6-chloro, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5

Table 2

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

10

Table 3

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-dichloro, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

15

Table 4

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro-6-methyl, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

20

Table 5

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4,6-trifluoro, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

25

Table 6

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl-4-fluoro, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

30

Table 7

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro-4-methoxycarbonyl, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

35

Table 8

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro-4-CN, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

40

Table 9

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4,5-trifluoro, R^3 is methyl and R^1, R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5 Table 10

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4-dichloro, R^3 is methyl and R^1, R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

10 Table 11

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, R^3 is methyl and R^1, R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 12

15 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, R^3 is methyl and R^1, R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 13

20 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4-difluoro, R^3 is methyl and R^1, R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 14

25 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro-4-chloro, R^3 is methyl and R^1, R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 15

30 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro-4-fluoro, R^3 is methyl and R^1, R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 16

35 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,3-difluoro, R^3 is methyl and R^1, R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 17

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,5-difluoro, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5 Table 18

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,3,4-trifluoro, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

10 Table 19

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 20

- 15 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4-dimethyl, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 21

- 20 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl-4-chloro, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 22

- 25 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro-4-methyl, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 23

- 30 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-dimethyl, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 24

- 35 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4,6-trimethyl, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 25

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro-4-cyano, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5 Table 26

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro-4-methyl, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

10 Table 27

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro-4-methoxycarbonyl, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

15 Table 28

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-methoxy, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

20 Table 29

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-methyl, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

25 Table 30

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-methoxycarbonyl, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

30 Table 31

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-bromo, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

35 Table 32

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-cyano, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

40 Table 33

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro, 4-methoxy, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5 Table 34

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 3-methyl, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

10 Table 35

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,5-dimethyl, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

15 Table 36

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-cyano, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

20 Table 37

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-bromo, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

25 Table 38

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 5-fluoro, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

30 Table 39

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-methoxy, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

35 Table 40

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-methoxycarbonyl, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

40 Table 41

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,5-dimethyl, 4-bromo, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5 Table 42

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 4-bromo, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

10 Table 43

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 4-methoxy, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

15 Table 44

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 5-methyl, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

20 Table 45

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is pentafluoro, R^3 is methyl and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

25 Table 46

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 6-chloro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

30 Table 47

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

35 Table 48

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-dichloro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

40 Table 49

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 6-methyl, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5 Table 50

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4,6-trifluoro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

10 Table 51

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-fluoro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

15 Table 52

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 4-methoxycarbonyl, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

20 Table 53

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 4-CN, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

25 Table 54

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4,5-trifluoro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

30 Table 55

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4-dichloro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

35 Table 56

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 57

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 58

- 5 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4-difluoro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 59

- 10 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro-4-chloro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 60

- 15 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro-4-fluoro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 61

- 20 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,3-difluoro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 62

- 25 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,5-difluoro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 63

- 30 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,3,4-trifluoro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 64

- 35 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 65

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4-dimethyl, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

- 5 Table 66
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl-4-chloro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 10 Table 67
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro-4-methyl, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 15 Table 68
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-dimethyl, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 20 Table 69
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4,6-trimethyl, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 25 Table 70
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro-4-cyano, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 30 Table 71
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro-4-methyl, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 35 Table 72
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro-4-methoxycarbonyl, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 40 Table 73

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-methoxy, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5 Table 74

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-methyl, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

10 Table 75

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-methoxycarbonyl, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

15 Table 76

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-bromo, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

20 Table 77

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-cyano, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

25 Table 78

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro, 4-methoxy, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

30 Table 79

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 3-methyl, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

35 Table 80

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,5-dimethyl, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

40 Table 81

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-cyano, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5 Table 82

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-bromo, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

10 Table 83

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 5-fluoro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

15 Table 84

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-methoxy, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

20 Table 85

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-methoxycarbonyl, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

25 Table 86

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,5-dimethyl, 4-bromo, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

30 Table 87

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 4-bromo, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

35 Table 88

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 4-methoxy, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

40 Table 89

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 5-methyl, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

- 5 Table 90
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is pentafluoro, R^3 is chloro and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 10 Table 91
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 6-chloro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 15 Table 92
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 20 Table 93
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-dichloro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 25 Table 94
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 6-methyl, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 30 Table 95
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4,6-trifluoro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 35 Table 96
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-fluoro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 40 Table 97

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 4-methoxycarbonyl, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

- 5 Table 98
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 4-CN, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 10 Table 99
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4,5-trifluoro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 15 Table 100
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4-dichloro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 20 Table 101
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 25 Table 102
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 30 Table 103
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4-difluoro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 35 Table 104
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro-4-chloro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 40 Table 105

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro-4-fluoro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5 Table 106

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,3-difluoro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

10 Table 107

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,5-difluoro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

15 Table 108

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,3,4-trifluoro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

20 Table 109

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

25 Table 110

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4-dimethyl, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

30 Table 111

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl-4-chloro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

35 Table 112

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro-4-methyl, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

40 Table 113

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-dimethyl, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5 Table 114

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4,6-trimethyl, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

10 Table 115

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro-4-cyano, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

15 Table 116

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro-4-methyl, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

20 Table 117

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro-4-methoxycarbonyl, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

25 Table 118

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-methoxy, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

30 Table 119

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-methyl, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

35 Table 120

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-methoxycarbonyl, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

40 Table 121

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-methoxy, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

- 5 Table 122
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-cyano, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 10 Table 123
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro, 4-methoxy, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 15 Table 124
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 3-methyl, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 20 Table 125
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,5-dimethyl, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 25 Table 126
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-cyano, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 30 Table 127
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-bromo, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 35 Table 128
Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 5-fluoro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A
- 40 Table 129

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-methoxy, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5 Table 130

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-methoxycarbonyl, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

10 Table 131

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,5-dimethyl, 4-bromo, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

15 Table 132

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 4-bromo, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

20 Table 133

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 4-methoxy, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

25 Table 134

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 5-methyl, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

30 Table 135

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is pentafluoro, R^3 is methoxy and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

35 Table 136

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 6-chloro, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

40 Table 137

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5 Table 138

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-dichloro, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

10 Table 139

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 6-methyl, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

15 Table 140

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4,6-trifluoro, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

20 Table 141

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-fluoro, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

25 Table 142

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 4-methoxycarbonyl, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

30 Table 143

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 4-CN, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

35 Table 144

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4,5-trifluoro, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

40 Table 145

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4-dichloro, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5 Table 146

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 147

- 10 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 148

- 15 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4-difluoro, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 149

- 20 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro-4-chloro, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 150

- 25 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro-4-fluoro, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 151

- 30 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,3-difluoro, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 152

- 35 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,5-difluoro, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 153

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,3,4-trifluoro, R^3 is cyano and R^1, R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5 Table 154

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, R^3 is cyano and R^1, R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 155

- 10 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4-dimethyl, R^3 is cyano and R^1, R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 156

- 15 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl-4-chloro, R^3 is cyano and R^1, R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 157

- 20 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro-4-methyl, R^3 is cyano and R^1, R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 158

- 25 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-dimethyl, R^3 is cyano and R^1, R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 159

- 30 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,4,6-trimethyl, R^3 is cyano and R^1, R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 160

- 35 Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro-4-cyano, R^3 is cyano and R^1, R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

Table 161

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro-4-methyl, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5 Table 162

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro-4-methoxycarbonyl, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

10 Table 163

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-methoxy, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

15 Table 164

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-methyl, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

20 Table 165

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-methoxycarbonyl, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

25 Table 166

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-bromo, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

30 Table 167

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-chloro, 4-cyano, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

35 Table 168

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,6-difluoro, 4-methoxy, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

40 Table 169

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 3-methyl, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5 Table 170

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,5-dimethyl, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

10 Table 171

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-cyano, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

15 Table 172

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-bromo, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

20 Table 173

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 5-fluoro, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

25 Table 174

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-methoxy, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

30 Table 175

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-methyl, 4-methoxycarbonyl, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

35 Table 176

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2,5-dimethyl, 4-bromo, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

40 Table 177

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 4-bromo, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

5 Table 178

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 4-methoxy, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

10 Table 179

Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is 2-fluoro, 5-methyl, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

15 Table 180


Compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii and Va in which L_n is pentafluoro, R^3 is cyano and R^1 , R^2 for a compound correspond in each case to one row of Table A

20 Table A

No.	R^1	R^2
A-1	CH_2CH_3	H
A-2	CH_2CH_3	CH_3
A-3	CH_2CH_3	CH_2CH_3
A-4	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	H
A-5	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	CH_3
A-6	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	CH_2CH_3
A-7	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$
A-8	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{F}$	H
A-9	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{F}$	CH_3
A-10	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{F}$	CH_2CH_3
A-11	CH_2CF_3	H
A-12	CH_2CF_3	CH_3
A-13	CH_2CF_3	CH_2CH_3
A-14	CH_2CF_3	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$
A-15	CH_2CCl_3	H
A-16	CH_2CCl_3	CH_3
A-17	CH_2CCl_3	CH_2CH_3

No.	R ¹	R ²
A-18	CH ₂ CCl ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃
A-19	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H
A-20	CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₃
A-21	CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-22	CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃
A-23	CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃	H
A-24	CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₃
A-25	CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-26	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H
A-27	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₃
A-28	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-29	(±) CH(CH ₂ CH ₃)CH ₃	H
A-30	(±) CH(CH ₂ CH ₃)CH ₃	CH ₃
A-31	(±) CH(CH ₂ CH ₃)CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-32	(R) CH(CH ₂ CH ₃)CH ₃	H
A-33	(R) CH(CH ₂ CH ₃)CH ₃	CH ₃
A-34	(R) CH(CH ₂ CH ₃)CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-35	(S) CH(CH ₂ CH ₃)CH ₃	H
A-36	(S) CH(CH ₂ CH ₃)CH ₃	CH ₃
A-37	(S) CH(CH ₂ CH ₃)CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-38	(±) CH(CH ₃)-CH(CH ₃) ₂	H
A-39	(±) CH(CH ₃)-CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₃
A-40	(±) CH(CH ₃)-CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-41	(R) CH(CH ₃)-CH(CH ₃) ₂	H
A-42	(R) CH(CH ₃)-CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₃
A-43	(R) CH(CH ₃)-CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-44	(S) CH(CH ₃)-CH(CH ₃) ₂	H
A-45	(S) CH(CH ₃)-CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₃
A-46	(S) CH(CH ₃)-CH(CH ₃) ₂	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-47	(±) CH(CH ₃)-C(CH ₃) ₃	H
A-48	(±) CH(CH ₃)-C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₃
A-49	(±) CH(CH ₃)-C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-50	(R) CH(CH ₃)-C(CH ₃) ₃	H
A-51	(R) CH(CH ₃)-C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₃
A-52	(R) CH(CH ₃)-C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-53	(S) CH(CH ₃)-C(CH ₃) ₃	H
A-54	(S) CH(CH ₃)-C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₃

No.	R ¹	R ²
A-55	(S) CH(CH ₃)-C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-56	(±) CH(CH ₃)-CF ₃	H
A-57	(±) CH(CH ₃)-CF ₃	CH ₃
A-58	(±) CH(CH ₃)-CF ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-59	(R) CH(CH ₃)-CF ₃	H
A-60	(R) CH(CH ₃)-CF ₃	CH ₃
A-61	(R) CH(CH ₃)-CF ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-62	(S) CH(CH ₃)-CF ₃	H
A-63	(S) CH(CH ₃)-CF ₃	CH ₃
A-64	(S) CH(CH ₃)-CF ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-65	(±) CH(CH ₃)-CCl ₃	H
A-66	(±) CH(CH ₃)-CCl ₃	CH ₃
A-67	(±) CH(CH ₃)-CCl ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-68	(R) CH(CH ₃)-CCl ₃	H
A-69	(R) CH(CH ₃)-CCl ₃	CH ₃
A-70	(R) CH(CH ₃)-CCl ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-71	(S) CH(CH ₃)-CCl ₃	H
A-72	(S) CH(CH ₃)-CCl ₃	CH ₃
A-73	(S) CH(CH ₃)-CCl ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-74	CH ₂ C(CH ₃)=CH ₂	H
A-75	CH ₂ C(CH ₃)=CH ₂	CH ₃
A-76	CH ₂ C(CH ₃)=CH ₂	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-77	cyclopentyl	H
A-78	cyclopentyl	CH ₃
A-79	cyclopentyl	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-80	cyclohexyl	H
A-81	cyclohexyl	CH ₃
A-82	cyclohexyl	CH ₂ CH ₃
A-83	-(CH ₂) ₄ -	
A-84	(±) -(CH ₂) ₂ -CH(CH ₃)-CH ₂ -	
A-85	(R) -(CH ₂) ₂ -CH(CH ₃)-CH ₂ -	
A-86	(S) -(CH ₂) ₂ -CH(CH ₃)-CH ₂ -	
A-87	-(CH ₂) ₂ -CH(OCH ₃)-CH ₂ -	
A-88	-(CH ₂) ₂ -CH(CH ₂ CH ₃)-CH ₂ -	
A-89	-(CH ₂) ₂ -CH[CH(CH ₃) ₂]-CH ₂ -	
A-90	(±) -(CH ₂) ₃ -CH(CH ₃)-	
A-91	(±) -CH(CH ₃)-(CH ₂) ₂ -CH(CH ₃)-	

No.	R ¹	R ²
A-92	-CH ₂ -CH=CH-CH ₂ -	
A-93	-(CH ₂) ₅ -	
A-94	(±) -(CH ₂) ₄ -CH(CH ₃)-	
A-95	-(CH ₂) ₂ -CH(CH ₃)-(CH ₂) ₂ -	
A-96	(±) -(CH ₂) ₃ -CH(CH ₃)-CH ₂ -	
A-97	(R) -(CH ₂) ₃ -CH(CH ₃)-CH ₂ -	
A-98	(S) -(CH ₂) ₃ -CH(CH ₃)-CH ₂ -	
A-99	-(CH ₂) ₂ -C(O[CH ₂] ₂ O)-(CH ₂) ₂ -	
A-100	(CH ₂) ₂ -  -CH ₂	
A-101	-(CH ₂) ₂ -C(O[CH ₂] ₃ O)-(CH ₂) ₂ -	
A-102	-(CH ₂) ₂ -CH=CH-CH ₂ -	

- Furthermore with a view to their use, preference is given to the compounds I compiled in the tables below. Moreover, the groups mentioned for a substituent in the tables are per se, independently of the combination in which they are mentioned, a particularly preferred embodiment of the substituent in question.
- 5

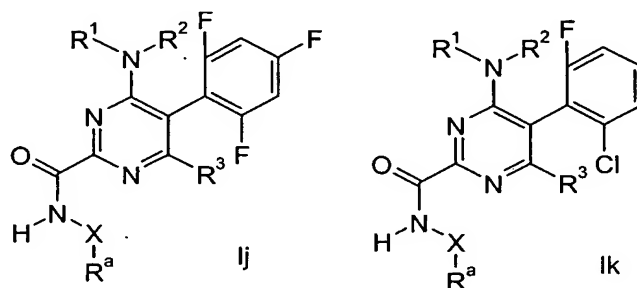


Table 181

- 10 Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which NR¹R² is 4-methylpiperidine and R³ is methyl and -X-R^a for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 182

- 15 Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R¹ is CH(CH₃)₂, R² is hydrogen and R³ is methyl and -X-R^a for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 183

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R¹ is CH₂CF₃, R² is hydrogen and R³ is methyl and -X-R^a for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 184

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (R,S) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is methyl and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

5

Table 185

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (R) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is methyl and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

10

Table 186

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (S) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is methyl and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

15

Table 187

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (R,S) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CF}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is methyl and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

20

Table 188

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (R) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CF}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is methyl and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

25

Table 189

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (S) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CF}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is methyl and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

30

Table 190

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which NR^1R^2 is 4-methylpiperidine and R^3 is chloro and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

35

Table 191

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is chloro and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 192

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is CH_2CF_3 , R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is chloro and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 193

- 5 Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (R,S) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is chloro and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 194

- 10 Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (R) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is chloro and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 195

- 15 Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (S) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is chloro and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 196

- 20 Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (R,S) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CF}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is chloro and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 197

- 25 Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (R) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CF}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is chloro and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 198

- 30 Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (S) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CF}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is chloro and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 199

- 35 Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which NR^1R^2 is 4-methylpiperidine and R^3 is methoxy and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 200

- 40 Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is methoxy and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 201

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is CH_2CF_3 , R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is methoxy and $-X-R^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

5

Table 202

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (R,S) $CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is methoxy and $-X-R^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

10

Table 203

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (R) $CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is methoxy and $-X-R^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

15

Table 204

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (S) $CH(CH_3)CH_2CH_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is methoxy and $-X-R^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

20

Table 205

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (R,S) $CH(CH_3)CF_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is methoxy and $-X-R^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

25

Table 206

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (R) $CH(CH_3)CF_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is methoxy and $-X-R^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

30

Table 207

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (S) $CH(CH_3)CF_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is methoxy and $-X-R^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

35

Table 208

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which NR^1R^2 is 4-methylpiperidine and R^3 is cyano and $-X-R^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

40 Table 209

Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is cyano and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 210

- 5 Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is CH_2CF_3 , R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is cyano and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 211

- 10 Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (R,S) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is cyano and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 212

- 15 Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (R) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is cyano and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 213

- 20 Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (S) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is cyano and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 214

- 25 Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (R,S) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CF}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is cyano and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table 215

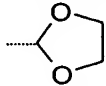
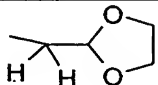
- 30 Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (R) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CF}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is cyano and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

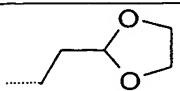
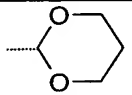
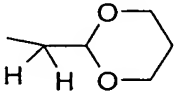
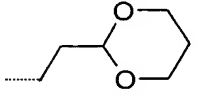
Table 216

- 35 Compounds of the formulae Ij and Ik in which R^1 is (S) $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CF}_3$, R^2 is hydrogen and R^3 is cyano and $-\text{X}-\text{R}^a$ for a compound corresponds in each case to one row of Table B

Table B

No.	X	R ^a
B-1	-(C=O)-	H
B-2		CH ₃
B-3		CH ₂ CH ₃
B-4		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃
B-5		CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂
B-6		CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃
B-7	-O-	H
B-8		CH ₃
B-9		CH ₂ CH ₃
B-10		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃
B-11		CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂
B-12		CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃
B-13	-(C=O)-O-	H
B-14		CH ₃
B-15		CH ₂ CH ₃
B-16		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃
B-17		CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂
B-18		CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃
B-19	-NH-	H
B-20		CH ₃
B-21		CH ₂ CH ₃
B-22		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃
B-23		CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂
B-24		CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃
B-25	-(C=O)-NH-	H
B-26		CH ₃
B-27		CH ₂ CH ₃
B-28		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃
B-29		CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂
B-30		CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃
B-31	direct bond	H
B-32		CH ₃
B-33		CH ₂ CH ₃
B-34		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃
B-35		CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂
B-36		CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃
B-37		CH ₂ OH
B-38		CH ₂ CH ₂ OH

No.	X	R ^a
B-39		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ OH
B-40		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ OH
B-41		CH ₂ OCH ₃
B-42		CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₃
B-43		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₃
B-44		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₃
B-45		CH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₃
B-46		CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₃
B-47		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₃
B-48		CH ₂ NH ₂
B-49		CH ₂ CH ₂ NH ₂
B-50		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ NH ₂
B-51		CH ₂ NHCH ₃
B-52		CH ₂ CH ₂ NHCH ₃
B-53		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ NHCH ₃
B-54		CH ₂ NHCH ₂ CH ₃
B-55		CH ₂ CH ₂ NHCH ₂ CH ₃
B-56		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ NHCH ₂ CH ₃
B-57		CH ₂ N(CH ₃) ₂
B-58		CH ₂ SH
B-59		CH ₂ CH ₂ SH
B-60		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ SH
B-61		CH ₂ SCH ₃
B-62		CH ₂ CH ₂ SCH ₃
B-63		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ SCH ₃
B-64		CH ₂ SCH ₂ CH ₃
B-65		CH ₂ CH ₂ SCH ₂ CH ₃
B-66		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ SCH ₂ CH ₃
B-67		CH(OCH ₃) ₂
B-68		CH ₂ CH(OCH ₃) ₂
B-69		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(OCH ₃) ₂
B-70		
B-71		

No.	X	R ^a
B-72		
B-73		
B-74		
B-75		
B-76		CH=CH ₂
B-77		CH=CH ₂ CH ₃
B-78		CH ₂ CH=CH ₂
B-79		CH ₂ CH ₂ CH=CH ₂
B-80		CH ₂ C≡CH
B-81		CH ₂ CH ₂ C≡CH

The compounds I are suitable as fungicides. They are distinguished by an outstanding effectiveness against a broad spectrum of phytopathogenic fungi, especially from the classes of the Ascomycetes, Deuteromycetes, Oomycetes and Basidiomycetes. Some are systemically effective and they can be used in plant protection as foliar and soil fungicides.

They are particularly important in the control of a multitude of fungi on various cultivated plants, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, corn, grass, bananas, cotton, soybean, coffee, sugar cane, vines, fruits and ornamental plants, and vegetables, such as cucumbers, beans, tomatoes, potatoes and cucurbits, and on the seeds of these plants.

They are especially suitable for controlling the following plant diseases:

- 15 *Alternaria* species on fruit and vegetables,
- Bipolaris* and *Drechslera* species on cereals, rice and lawns,
- Blumeria graminis* (powdery mildew) on cereals,
- Botrytis cinerea* (gray mold) on strawberries, vegetables, ornamental plants and grapevines,
- 20 *Erysiphe cichoracearum* and *Sphaerotheca fuliginea* on cucurbits,
- Fusarium* and *Verticillium* species on various plants,

- Mycosphaerella* species on cereals, bananas and peanuts,
Phytophthora infestans on potatoes and tomatoes,
Plasmopara viticola on grapevines,
Podosphaera leucotricha on apples,
- 5 *Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides* on wheat and barley,
Pseudoperonospora species on hops and cucumbers,
Puccinia species on cereals,
Pyricularia oryzae on rice,
Rhizoctonia species on cotton, rice and lawns,
- 10 *Septoria tritici* and *Stagonospora nodorum* on wheat,
Uncinula necator on grapevines,
Ustilago species on cereals and sugar cane, and
Venturia species (scab) on apples and pears.
- 15 The compounds I are also suitable for controlling harmful fungi, such as *Paecilomyces variotii*, in the protection of materials (for example wood, paper, paint dispersions, fibers or fabrics) and in the protection of stored products.
- The compounds I are employed by treating the fungi or the plants, seeds, materials or
 20 soil to be protected against fungal attack with a fungicidally effective amount of the active compounds. The application can be carried out both before and after the infection of the materials, plants or seeds by the fungi.
- The fungicidal compositions generally comprise between 0.1 and 95%, preferably
 25 between 0.5 and 90%, by weight of active compound.
- When employed in plant protection, the amounts applied are, depending on the kind of effect desired, between 0.01 and 2.0 kg of active compound per ha.
- 30 In seed treatment, amounts of active compound of 0.001 to 0.1 g, preferably 0.01 to 0.05 g, per kilogram of seed are generally necessary.
- When used in the protection of materials or stored products, the amount of active compound applied depends on the kind of application area and on the desired effect.
- 35 Amounts customarily applied in the protection of materials are, for example, 0.001 g to 2 kg, preferably 0.005 g to 1 kg, of active compound per cubic meter of treated material.

The compounds I can be converted to the customary formulations, for example solutions, emulsions, suspensions, dusts, powders, pastes and granules. The application form depends on the particular intended use; it should in each case ensure
5 a fine and uniform distribution of the compound according to the invention.

The formulations are prepared in a known manner, for example by extending the active compound with solvents and/or carriers, if desired using emulsifiers and dispersants. Solvents/auxiliaries which are suitable are essentially:

10

water, aromatic solvents (for example Solvesso products, xylene), paraffins (for example mineral oil fractions), alcohols (for example methanol, butanol, pentanol, benzyl alcohol), ketones (for example cyclohexanone, gamma-butyrolactone), pyrrolidones (NMP, NOP), acetates (glycol diacetate), glycols, fatty acid
15 dimethylamides, fatty acids and fatty acid esters. In principle, solvent mixtures may also be used.

- carriers such as ground natural minerals (for example kaolins, clays, talc, chalk) and ground synthetic minerals (for example highly disperse silica, silicates);
20 emulsifiers such as nonionic and anionic emulsifiers (for example polyoxyethylene fatty alcohol ethers, alkylsulfonates and arylsulfonates) and dispersants such as lignosulfite waste liquors and methylcellulose.

Suitable surfactants are alkali metal, alkaline earth metal and ammonium salts of
25 lignosulfonic acid, naphthalenesulfonic acid, phenolsulfonic acid, dibutyl-naphthalenesulfonic acid, alkylarylsulfonates, alkyl sulfates, alkylsulfonates, fatty alcohol sulfates, fatty acids and sulfated fatty alcohol glycol ethers, furthermore condensates of sulfonated naphthalene and naphthalene derivatives with formaldehyde, condensates of naphthalene or of naphthalenesulfonic acid with phenol
30 and formaldehyde, polyoxyethylene octylphenyl ether, ethoxylated isooctylphenol, octylphenol, nonylphenol, alkylphenyl polyglycol ethers, tributylphenyl polyglycol ether, tristearylphenyl polyglycol ether, alkylaryl polyether alcohols, alcohol and fatty alcohol/ethylene oxide condensates, ethoxylated castor oil, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, ethoxylated polyoxypropylene, lauryl alcohol polyglycol ether acetal, sorbitol
35 esters, lignosulfite waste liquors and methylcellulose.

Substances which are suitable for the preparation of directly sprayable solutions, emulsions, pastes or oil dispersions are mineral oil fractions of medium to high boiling point, such as kerosene or diesel oil, furthermore coal tar oils and oils of vegetable or

animal origin, aliphatic, cyclic and aromatic hydrocarbons, for example toluene, xylene, paraffin, tetrahydronaphthalene, alkylated naphthalenes or their derivatives, methanol, ethanol, propanol, butanol, cyclohexanol, cyclohexanone, isophorone, strongly polar solvents, for example dimethyl sulfoxide, N-methylpyrrolidone and water.

5

Powders, materials for spreading and dustable products can be prepared by mixing or concomitantly grinding the active substances with a solid carrier.

Granules, for example coated granules, impregnated granules and homogeneous
10 granules, can be prepared by binding the active compounds to solid carriers. Examples of solid carriers are mineral earths such as silica gels, silicates, talc, kaolin, attaclay, limestone, lime, chalk, bole, loess, clay, dolomite, diatomaceous earth, calcium sulfate, magnesium sulfate, magnesium oxide, ground synthetic materials, fertilizers, such as, for example, ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium nitrate, ureas, and
15 products of vegetable origin, such as cereal meal, tree bark meal, wood meal and nutshell meal, cellulose powders and other solid carriers.

In general, the formulations comprise from 0.01 to 95% by weight, preferably from 0.1 to 90% by weight, of the active compound. The active compounds are employed in a
20 purity of from 90% to 100%, preferably 95% to 100% (according to NMR spectrum).

The following are examples of formulations: 1. Products for dilution with water

A) Water-soluble concentrates (SL)
25

10 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are dissolved in water or in a water-soluble solvent. As an alternative, wetters or other auxiliaries are added. The active compound dissolves upon dilution with water.

30 B) Dispersible concentrates (DC)

20 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are dissolved in cyclohexanone with addition of a dispersant, for example polyvinylpyrrolidone. Dilution with water gives a dispersion.

35 C) Emulsifiable concentrates (EC)

15 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are dissolved in xylene with addition of calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate and castor oil ethoxylate (in each case 5% strength). Dilution with water gives an emulsion.

5 D) Emulsions (EW, EO)

40 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are dissolved in xylene with addition of calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate and castor oil ethoxylate (in each case 5% strength). This mixture is introduced into water by means of an emulsifier (Ultraturvax) and made into a homogeneous emulsion. Dilution with water gives an emulsion.

E) Suspensions (SC, OD)

15 In an agitated ball mill, 20 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are comminuted with addition of dispersants, wetters and water or an organic solvent to give a fine active compound suspension. Dilution with water gives a stable suspension of the active compound.

20 F) Water-dispersible granules and water-soluble granules (WG, SG)

50 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are ground finely with addition of dispersants and wetters and made into water-dispersible or water-soluble granules by means of technical appliances (for example extrusion, spray tower, fluidized bed). Dilution with water gives a stable dispersion or solution of the active compound.

G) Water-dispersible powders and water-soluble powders (WP, SP)

30 75 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are ground in a rotor-stator mill with addition of dispersants, wetters and silica gel. Dilution with water gives a stable dispersion or solution of the active compound.

2. Products to be applied undiluted

35

H) Dusts (DP)

5 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are ground finely and mixed intimately with 95% of finely divided kaolin. This gives a dustable product.

I) Granules (GR, FG, GG, MG)

- 0.5 part by weight of a compound according to the invention is ground finely and
5 associated with 95.5% carriers. Customary methods are extrusion, spray-drying or the
fluidized bed. This gives granules to be applied undiluted.

J) ULV solutions (UL)

- 10 10 parts by weight of a compound according to the invention are dissolved in an
organic solvent, for example xylene. This gives a product to be applied undiluted.

The active compounds can be used as such, in the form of their formulations or of the
application forms prepared therefrom, e.g. in the form of directly sprayable solutions,
15 powders, suspensions or dispersions, emulsions, oil dispersions, pastes, dustable
products, preparations for broadcasting or granules, by spraying, atomizing, dusting,
broadcasting or watering. The application forms depend entirely on the intended uses;
they should always ensure the finest possible dispersion of the active compounds
according to the invention.

- 20 Aqueous application forms can be prepared from emulsifiable concentrates, pastes or
wetable powders (spray powders, oil dispersions) by addition of water. To prepare
emulsions, pastes or oil dispersions, the substances can be homogenized in water, as
such or dissolved in an oil or solvent, by means of wetting agents, tackifiers,
25 dispersants or emulsifiers. However, it is also possible to prepare concentrates
comprising active substance, wetting agent, tackifier, dispersant or emulsifier and
possibly solvent or oil which are suitable for dilution with water.

- The concentrations of active compound in the ready-for-use preparations can be varied
30 within relatively wide ranges. In general, they are between 0.0001 and 10%, preferably
between 0.01 and 1%.

- The active compounds can also be used with great success in the ultra-low volume
(ULV) process, it being possible to apply formulations with more than 95% by weight of
35 active compound or even the active compound without additives.

Oils of various types, wetting agents, adjuvants, herbicides, fungicides, other pesticides
and bactericides can be added to the active compounds, if need be also not until

immediately before use (tank mix). These agents can be added to the preparations according to the invention in a weight ratio of 1:10 to 10:1.

5 The preparations according to the invention can, in the application form as fungicides, also be present together with other active compounds, e.g. with herbicides, insecticides, growth regulators, fungicides or also with fertilizers. On mixing the compounds I or the preparations comprising them in the application form as fungicides with other fungicides, in many cases an expansion of the fungicidal spectrum of activity is obtained.

10 The following list of fungicides, with which the compounds according to the invention can be used in conjunction, is intended to illustrate the possible combinations but does not limit them:

- 15 • acylalanines, such as benalaxyl, metalaxyl, ofurace or oxadixyl,
- amine derivatives, such as aldimorph, dodine, dodemorph, fenpropimorph, fenpropidin, guazatine, iminoctadine, spiroxamine or tridemorph,
- 20 • anilinopyrimidines, such as pyrimethanil, mepanipyrim or cyprodinyl,
- antibiotics, such as cycloheximide, griseofulvin, kasugamycin, natamycin, polyoxin or streptomycin,
- 25 • azoles, such as bitertanol, bromoconazole, cyproconazole, difenoconazole, dinitroconazole, epoxiconazole, fenbuconazole, fluquinconazole, flusilazole, flutriafol, hexaconazole, imazalil, metconazole, myclobutanil, penconazole, propiconazole, prochloraz, prothioconazole, tebuconazole, triadimefon, triadimenol, triflumizole or triticonazole,
- 30 • dicarboximides, such as iprodione, myclozolin, procymidone or vinclozolin,
- dithiocarbamates, such as ferbam, nabam, maneb, mancozeb, metam, metiram, propineb, polycarbamate, thiram, ziram or zineb,
- 35 • heterocyclic compounds, such as anilazine, benomyl, boscalid, carbendazim, carboxin, oxycarboxin, cyazofamid, dazomet, dithianon, famoxadone, fenamidone, fenarimol, fuberidazole, flutolanil, furametpyr, isoprothiolane, mepronil,

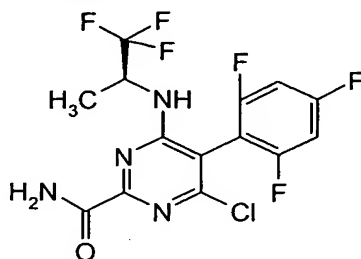
nuarimol, probenazole, proquinazid, pyrifenox, pyroquilon, quinoxifen, silthiofam, thiabendazole, thifluzamide, thiophanate-methyl, tiadinil, tricyclazole or triforine,

- 5 • copper fungicides, such as Bordeaux mixture, copper acetate, copper oxychloride or basic copper sulfate,
- nitrophenyl derivatives, such as binapacryl, dinocap, dinobuton or nitrophthal-isopropyl,
- 10 • phenylpyrroles, such as fenpiclonil or fludioxonil,
- sulfur,
- 15 • other fungicides, such as acibenzolar-S-methyl, bentiavalicarb, carpropamid, chlorothalonil, cyflufenamid, cymoxanil, dazomet, diclomezine, diclocymet, diethofencarb, edifenphos, ethaboxam, fenhexamid, fentin acetate, fenoxanil, ferimzone, fluazinam, fosetyl, fosetyl-aluminum, iprovalicarb, hexachlorobenzene, metrafenone, pencycuron, propamocarb, phthalide, tolclofos-methyl, quintozone or zoxamide,
- 20 • strobilurins, such as azoxystrobin, dimoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, kresoxim-methyl, metominostrobin, orysastrobin, picoxystrobin, pyraclostrobin or trifloxystrobin,
- sulfenic acid derivatives, such as captafol, captan, dichlofluanid, folpet or
25 tolylfluanid,
- cinnamides and analogous compounds, such as dimethomorph, flumetover or flumorph.

Synthesis examples

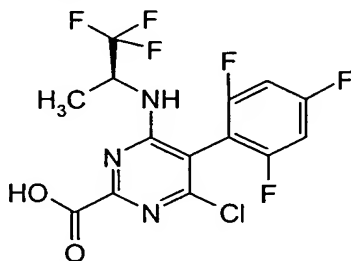
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Example 1: Preparation of 4-chloro-6-((S)-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methylethylamino)-5-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)-pyrimidine-2-carboxamide [I-5]



5.0 g of 4-chloro-6-((S)-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methylethylamino)-5-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)-pyrimidine-2-carbonitrile (see WO 03/04993, pages 28 and 29) were initially charged in 5 ml of DMSO, 344 mg of K_2CO_3 were added and the mixture was cooled to 10°C. 1.4 ml of 30% strength H_2O_2 were then added. The mixture was stirred in an ice bath for 5 min and then at room temperature for another 30 min. The reaction mixture was introduced into 150 ml of water. During the addition, the amide precipitated out. The amide was filtered off, washed and dried under high vacuum. This gave 4.7 g of the beige title compound of m.p. 157-162°C.

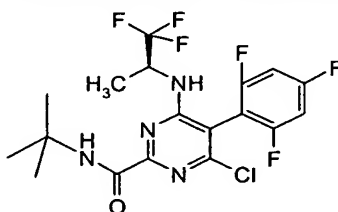
- 10 Example 2: Preparation of 4-chloro-6-((S)-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methylethylamino)-5-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)-pyrimidine-2-carboxylic acid [I-11]



- 15 1.5 g of 4-chloro-6-((S)-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methylethylamino)-5-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)-pyrimidine-2-carbonitrile (see WO 03/04993, pages 28 and 29) were dissolved in 5 ml of conc. H_2SO_4 , and the mixture was stirred at 110°C for 20 min. The reaction mixture was introduced into 100 ml of ice-water, and during the addition the acid precipitated out. The acid was filtered off, washed with water and dried under high vacuum. This gave 1.5 g of the yellow title compound.

- 20 1H -NMR ($CDCl_3$, ppm): 1.4 (d, CH_3), 4.85 (d, NH), 5.60-5.80 (m, CH), 6.90-7.00 (m, CH), 10.5 (s (broad), OH).

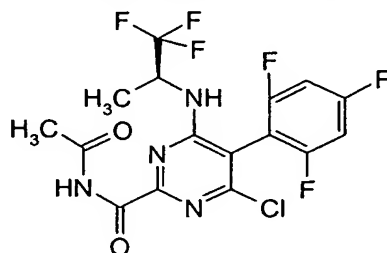
Example 3: Preparation of N-tert.-butyl-4-chloro-6-((S)-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methylethylamino)-5-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)pyrimidine-2-carboxamide [I-10]



- 25 a) 1.5 g of the acid (Example 2) were added to 5 ml of thionyl chloride at 40°C. The reaction mixture was stirred until the evolution of gas had ceased. Toluene was added to the mixture and the solvent and excess thionyl chloride were distilled off completely. This gave 1.6 g of a dark-green oil.

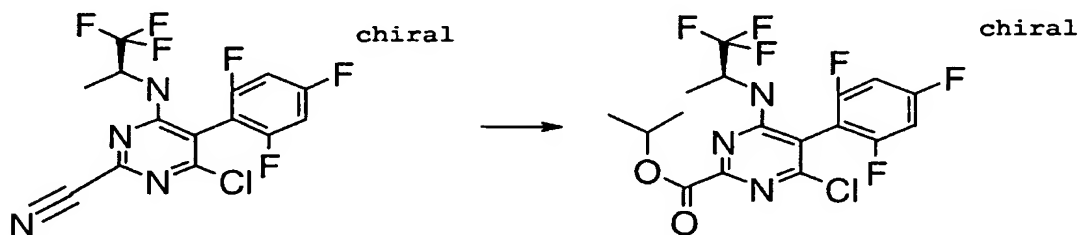
- b) 38 mg of tert-butylamine and 58 mg of triethylamine were initially charged in 7 ml of THF at 0°C, and 200 mg of the acid chloride prepared beforehand, dissolved in 2 ml of THF, were added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated using a rotary evaporator, taken up in methyl tert-butyl ether and washed with water. The organic phase was removed, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by preparative HPLC. This gave 21 mg of the yellow title compound of m.p. 49-54°C.

10 Example 4: Preparation of N-acetyl-4-chloro-6-((S)-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methylethylamino)-5-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)-pyrimidine-2-carboximide [I-12]



- With ice bath cooling, 150 mg of amide (Example 1) in 10 ml of THF were reacted with 20 mg of sodium hydride, and the mixture was stirred for 30 min. 35 mg of acetyl chloride, dissolved in 1 ml of THF, were added slowly. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. Ice-water was then added to the reaction mixture, and the mixture was extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic phases were dried over Mg₂SO₄ and concentrated using a rotary evaporator. This gave 65 mg of the red-brown title compound of m.p. 58 - 65°C.

20 Example 5: Preparation of isopropyl 4-chloro-6-((S)-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methylethylamino)-5-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)pyrimidine-2-carboxylate [V-3]



- At room temperature, 22 g of 4-chloro-6-((S)-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methylethylamino)-5-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)pyrimidine-2-carbonitrile were dissolved in 210 ml of isopropanol. Over a period of 30 min, HCl gas was introduced into the solution, and the mixture was then stirred at reflux for 96 h. The mixture was concentrated, water was added, followed by a top-layer of ethyl acetate, and the mixture was made alkaline using sodium carbonate. The ethyl acetate phase was dried with magnesium sulfate

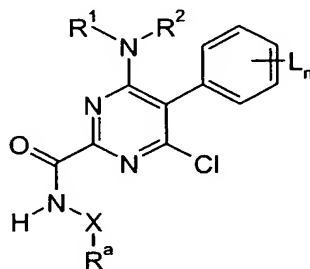
and concentrated using a rotary evaporator. This gave 21.4 g of a colorless solid.

Yield: 83.8%.

m.p.: 146-147°C

- 5 With appropriate modification of the starting materials, the procedures given in the synthesis examples above were used to obtain further compounds I. The compounds obtained in this manner are listed in the table 1 below, together with physical data.

Table IA



1A

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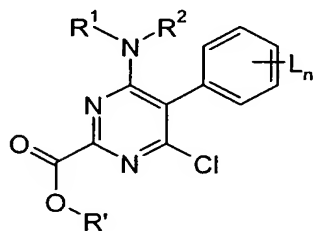
No.	R ^a X	R ¹	R ²	L _n	m.p. [°C]	¹ H-NMR [CDCl ₃ , ppm]
I-1	H	(R,S)- CH(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	2,4,6- trifluoro		0.80-0.90 (m, 2CH ₃), 1.15 (d, CH ₅), 1.75-1.85 (m, CH), 4.25-4.30 (m, CH), 4.60 (s, NH), 6.75 (s, NH), 6.80-6.90 (m, 2CH), 7.70 (s, NH)
I-2	H	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		2,4,6- trifluoro	116- 128	
I-3	H	-CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	2-chloro-6- fluoro	208- 210	
I-4	NH ₂	-CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	2-chloro-6- fluoro	103- 108	
I-5	H	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6- trifluoro	157- 162	
I-6	NH ₂	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6- trifluoro	59-65	

No.	R ^a X	R ¹	R ²	L _n	m.p. [°C]	¹ H-NMR [CDCl ₃ , ppm]
I-7	H	-CH ₂ C=CH ₂	CH ₂ C=CH ₂	2,4,6-trifluoro	134-141	
I-8	CH ₃	-CH ₂ C=CH ₂	CH ₂ C=CH ₂	2,4,6-trifluoro	52-58	
I-9	-N(CH ₃) ₂	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6-trifluoro	39-45	
I-10	-C(CH ₃) ₃	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6-trifluoro	49-54	
I-11	-OH	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6-trifluoro		1.4(d, CH ₃), 4.85 (d, NH), 5.60-5.80 (m, CH), 6.90-7.00 (m, CH), 10.5 (s(broad), OH)
I-12	(C=O)CH ₃	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6-trifluoro	58-65	
I-13	H	-CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6-trifluoro	222-224	
I-14	-CH ₃	(S)-CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6-trifluoro		1.25 (d, 3H), 2.9 (d, 3H), 5.25 (m, 2H), 6.75 (m, 2H), 7.8 (s, 1H)
I-15	H	-CH ₂ -COOH	H	2,4,6-trifluoro	227-228	
I-16	H	(R)-CH(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	2,4,6-trifluoro		0.75 (m, 6 H), 1.1 (m, 3H), 1.75 (m, 1H), 4.2 (m, 1H), 4.4 (m, 1H), 5.8 (s, 1H), 7.25 (m, 2H), 7.4 (m, 1H), 7.6 (s, 1H)
I-17	H	-CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	2-chloro-4-fluoro	141-150	
I-18	H	-CH ₂ -C ₆ H ₅	H	2-chloro-4-fluoro	48-56	

No.	R ^a X	R ¹	R ²	L _n	m.p. [°C]	¹ H-NMR [CDCl ₃ , ppm]
I-19	H	(R)-CH(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	2, 4- difluoro		0.75 (m, 6 H), 1.1 (m, 3H), 1.75 (m, 1H), 4.2 (m, 1H), 4.5 (m, 1H), 5.85 (s, 1H), 7.1 (m, 2H), 7.3 (m, 1H), 7.6 (s, 1H)
I-20	H	-CH ₂ -C ₆ H ₅	H	2, 4- difluoro	53-58	
I-21	H	-CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	2, 4- difluoro	172- 176	
I-22	H	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		2, 4- difluoro	50-63	
I-23	H	(S)-CH(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	2, 4- difluoro	99- 105	
I-24	H	(S)-CH(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	2-chloro-4- fluoro	79-88	
I-25	H	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		2, 6- difluoro	173- 175	
I-26	H	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		2-chloro-4- fluoro	175- 177	
I-27	H	(S)-CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2, 6- difluoro	206- 208	
I-28	H	(S)-CH(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	2, 6- difluoro	128- 130	
I-29	H	(S)-CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2-chloro-4- fluoro	165- 167	
I-30	(C=O)CH ₃	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		2-chloro-4- fluoro		0.9 (d, 3H), 1.0 (m, 2H), 2.6 (s, 3H), 4.0 (m, 2H), 7.1 (m, 1H), 7.25 (m, 2 H), 10.0 (s, 1H)
I-31	H	(S)-CH(CH ₃)CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	2-chloro-4- methoxy	84-88	

No.	R ^a X	R ¹	R ²	L _n	m.p. [°C]	¹ H-NMR [CDCl ₃ , ppm]
I-32	H	(S)-CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6-trifluoro		1.4 (m, 3H), 3.9 (s, 3H), 5.0 (d, 1H), 5.25 (m, 1H), 6.8 (m, 2H)
I-33	(C=O)CH ₃	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		2, 6-difluoro		0.9 (d, 3H), 1.0 (m, 2H), 1.6 (s, 3H), 2.8 (s, 3H), 4.0 (m, 2H), 7.0 (m, 2H), 7.45 (m, 1H), 10.0 (s, 1H)

Table VA



VA

No.	R'	R ¹	R ²	L _n	m.p. [°C]	¹ H-NMR [CDCl ₃ , ppm]
V-1	CH ₃	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6- trifluoro		1.3 (d, 3H), 4.0 (s, 3H), 4.6 (d, NH), 5.25 (m, 1H), 6.9 (m, 2H)
V-2	-CH(CH ₃) ₂	-CH ₂ C=CH ₂	-CH ₂ C=CH ₂	2,4,6- trifluoro	53- 57	
V-3	-CH(CH ₃) ₂	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6- trifluoro	146- 147	
V-4	-CH ₂ CH ₃	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6- trifluoro		1.35 (d, 3H), 1.45 (t, 3H), 4.5 (q, 2H), 4.6 (d, NH), 5.3 (m, CH), 6.9 (m, 2H)
V-5	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6- trifluoro	100- 105	
V-6	-CH(CH ₃) ₂	-CH ₂ CF ₃	H	2,4,6- trifluoro	115- 118	
V-7	-(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6- trifluoro	71- 75	
V-8	-(CH ₂) ₄ CH ₃	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6- trifluoro	82- 88	
V-9	-(CH ₂) ₅ CH ₃	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6- trifluoro	57- 60	
V-10	-CH ₂ CF ₃	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6- trifluoro		1.35 (d, 3H), 4.7 (d, NH), 4.8 (m, 2H), 5.3 (m, 1H), 6.9 (m, 2H)
V-11	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6- trifluoro	90- 93	
V-12	-CH ₂ CH(CH ₃)- CH ₂ CH ₃	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6- trifluoro	75- 81	

No.	R ^a X	R ¹	R ²	L _n	m.p. [°C]	¹ H-NMR [CDCl ₃ , ppm]
V-13	-CH(CH ₃)- (CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃		2,4,6- trifluoro		0.9 (t, 3H), 1.3- 1.9 (m, 13H), 4.55 (d, NH), 5.25 (m, 2H), 6.9 (m, 2H)
V-14	-CH(CH ₃) ₂	-(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)(CH ₂) ₂ -		2,4,6- trifluoro		0.8 (d, 3H), 0.9 (m, 2H), 1.4 (d, 6H), 1.5 (m, 3H), 2.7 (t, 2H), 3.9 (d, 2H), 5.2 (m, CH), 6.7 (m, 2H)
V-15	-CH(CH ₃)- CH(CH ₃) ₂	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6- trifluoro		1.0 (m, 6H), 1.4 (m 6H), 2.0 (m, CH), 4.6 (m, NH), 5.0 (m, CH), 5.3 (m, CH), 6.9 (m, 2H)
V-16	-CH ₂ C=CH ₂	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6- trifluoro		1.35 (d, 3H), 4.8 (d, 2H), 4.95 (d, 1H), 6.3 (m, 2H), 5.45 (d, 1H), 6.1 (m, 1H), 6.9 (m, 1H)
V-17	-(CH ₂) ₂ NH ₂	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6- trifluoro		1.0 (m, 6H), 1.4 (m 6H), 2.0 (m, CH), 4.6 (m, NH), 5.0 (m, CH), 5.3 (m, CH), 6.9 (m, 2H)

No.	R ^a X	R ¹	R ²	L _n	m.p. [°C]	¹ H-NMR [CDCl ₃ , ppm]
V-18	cyclohexyl	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6-trifluoro		1.35 (d, 3H), 4.8 (d, 2H), 4.95 (d, 1H), 6.3 (m, 2H), 5.45 (d, 1H), 6.1 (m, 1H), 6.9 (m, 1H)
V-19	-CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6-trifluoro	97-102	
V-20	$\begin{array}{c} - \\ \text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH} \\ 3 \end{array}$	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃ -	H	2,4,6-trifluoro	145-146	
V-21	-CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6-trifluoro		1.4 (d, 3H), 4.55 (m, 3H), 5.25 (m, 1H), 6.9 (m, 2H), 7.3-7.5 (m, 5H)
V-22	cyclopentyl	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6-trifluoro	114-115	
V-23	cyclobutyl	(S) -CH(CH ₃)CF ₃	H	2,4,6-trifluoro	127-129	

Examples of the action against harmful fungi

5 The fungicidal action of the compounds of the formula I was demonstrated by the following experiments:

10 The active compounds were prepared separately as a stock solution with 0.25% by weight of active compound in acetone or DMSO. 1% by weight of the emulsifier Uniperol® EL (wetting agent having emulsifying and dispersing action based on ethoxylated alkylphenols) was added to this solution. The stock solutions of the active compounds were diluted with water to the stated concentration.

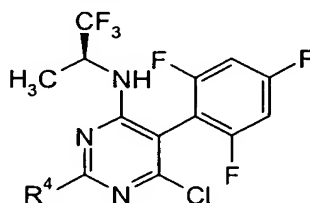
Use examples

1. Activity against late blight on tomatoes caused by *Phytophthora infestans*, protective treatment

5

Leaves of potted plants of the cultivar "Goldene Prinzessin" were sprayed to runoff point with an aqueous suspension having the concentration of active compound stated below. The next day, the leaves were infected with an aqueous sporangiophore suspension of *Phytophthora infestans*. The plants were then placed in a water-vapor-saturated chamber at 18 - 20°C. After 6 days, the late blight on the untreated, but infected control plants had developed to such an extent that the infection could be determined visually in %.

10



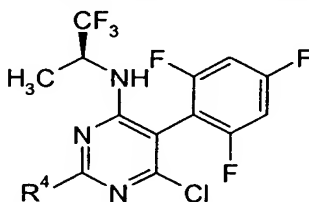
No.	R ⁴	document	infection at 250 ppm of a.i. (% leaf area)
I-5	-(C=O)NH ₂	according to the invention	0
V-3	-(C=O)-O-CH(CH ₃) ₃	according to the invention	5
V1	-(C=NOCH ₃)NH ₂	WO 03/043993	80
	untreated		80

2. Persistency against early blight on tomatoes caused by *Alternaria solani*, protective treatment

15

Leaves of potted plants of the cultivar "Goldene Prinzessin" were sprayed to runoff point with an aqueous suspension having the concentration of active compound stated below. To test for persistency, the leaves were infected with an aqueous spore suspension of *Alternaria solani* in a 2% strength biomalt solution having a density of 0.17×10^6 spores/ml only after seven days. The plants were then placed in a water-vapor-saturated chamber at 20 - 22°C. After a further 5 days, the disease on the untreated, but infected control plants had developed to such an extent that the infection could be determined visually in %.

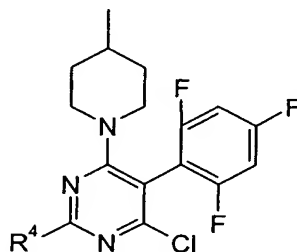
20



No.	R ⁴	document	infection at 16 ppm of a.i. (% leaf area)
I-5	(C=O)NH ₂	according to the invention	30
V1	(C=NOCH ₃)NH ₂	WO 03/043993	67
	untreated		90

3. Activity against gray mold on bell pepper leaves caused by *Botrytis cinerea*, protective application

- 5 Bell pepper seedlings of the cultivar "Neusiedler Ideal Elite" were, after 2 - 3 leaves were well developed, sprayed to runoff point with an aqueous suspension having the concentration of active compound stated below. The next day, the treated plants were inoculated with a spore suspension of *Botrytis cinerea* which contained 1.7×10^6 spores/ml in a 2% strength aqueous biomalt solution, The test plants were then placed in a climatized chamber at 22 - 24°C, in the dark and at high atmospheric humidity. After 5
- 10 days, the extent of the fungal infection on the leaves could be determined visually in %.



No.	R ⁴	document	infection at 16 ppm of a.i. (% leaf area)
I-2	-(C=O)NH ₂	according to the invention	15
V2	-(C=NOCH ₃)NH ₂	Example I-186 from WO 03/043993	90
	untreated		100